

Australian Common Names List (CSIRO Bulletin 287, 1973) retains the pre-1971 usage as will a forthcoming New Zealand List and a projected World List of Common Names of Acari. This being so there can be no doubt that the proposed changes, although in "complete formal agreement with the provisions of the Code", can only result in the "utmost confusion". The assumption that because the Entomological Society of America with a world-wide membership accepts the standard Common Names of the species concerned and recognises the proposed changes so therefore a majority of world acarologists agree with these changes, is parochial. Even in the English speaking world the standard common names of the EPA and ESA lists are not uniformly used. The fact that some of the species concerned have standard common names will not help with languages other than English.

It is unreasonable to expect all users to realise that *Eriophyes* after a certain date is identical with *Aceria* and that *Eriophyes* before that date is really *Phytoptus*. The points set out by Lindquist negate the case for change from the viewpoint of usage.

Therefore, for the sake of stability, the common usage of *Aceria*, *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* should be accepted and the proposed changes declined.

These remarks are supported by Dr. E. Collyer, Dr. R.M. Emberson and Mr. D.C.M. Manson.

COMMENTS ON THE REQUEST TO DETERMINE THE GENERIC NAMES OF THE BABOON AND THE MANDRILL. Z.N.(S.) 2093

(see vol. 33: 46-60)

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The type-species of *Papio* P.L. Statius Muller, 1773 is *Simia sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, by Linnean tautonymy. Statius Muller (1773: 123) cited *Papio* of Jonstonus and Ray under *Simia sphinx*, as did Linnaeus (1758: 25). There is therefore no need to use the plenary powers to designate *Simia sphinx* L., 1758, the type-species of *Papio* Statius Muller, 1773. Also, because of the absence of any type material of *Simia sphinx*, the plenary powers are not needed to designate the neotype of that species; the designation in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 33: 54 is fully valid. Alternative A, para (a) is thus entirely superfluous, and in para (b) (1) the words "type-species under the plenary powers in A(a) above" should be changed to "type-species by Linnean tautonymy".

In order to save *Papio* Erxleben, 1777, it is not only necessary to suppress *Papio* Statius Muller, 1773, for purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy, but to do so also for all uses of *Papio* before its publication by Erxleben in 1777.

The type-species of *Papio* Erxleben, 1777 is likewise *Simia sphinx* L., 1758, by Linnean tautonymy.

Papio Statius Muller, 1773, and *Papio* Erxleben, 1777, are thus not only homonyms, but also objective synonyms. What, therefore, is the use of suppressing one to save the other? The only difference is in the author's name and the year. The purposes of Alternative B would be reached just as well if the plenary powers were used to designate *Cynocephalus papio* Desmarest, 1820 the type-species of *Papio* Statius Muller. In this way only one, not two actions under the plenary powers are needed.

Alternative B, para (a) would run as follows:

(a) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species prior to the Ruling here requested for the nominal genus *Papio* Statius Muller, 1773, and having done so to designate *Cynocephalus papio* Desmarest, 1820, as the type-species of that genus; In the succeeding paragraphs, *Papio* Erxleben, 1777, should be replaced by *Papio* Statius Muller, 1773, and para (d) can be deleted.

The author's name for *Papio* is usually cited as Muller, but in fact it is more correctly Statius Muller.